

# THE FARMER & GARDENER

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY BY THE PROPRIETORS, E. P. ROBERTS AND SAMUEL SANDS—EDITED BY E. P. ROBERTS.

No. 46.

BALTIMORE, MD. MARCH 13, 1888.

Vol. IV.

THIS publication is the successor of the late  
**AMERICAN FARMER.**

and is published at the office, at the N. W. corner of  
Baltimore and North streets, over the Patriot office, at two  
DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS per annum, if paid within one  
month from the time of subscribing, or \$3 if after that  
time. All letters to be post paid.

BALTIMORE: TUESDAY, MARCH 13, 1888.

We have been politely favored by the Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture of the House of Delegates of Maryland, with copies of a report and bill made to that body on the 15th ult., for the encouragement of the growth of the *morus mulicaulis* and the silk culture. The report sets forth in just and appropriate terms, the vital importance of the culture to the people of Maryland, while the bill provides liberal bounties to invite our agriculturists to engage in the good work. To the public spirited chairman of the committee, and his patriotic co-laborers of the committee, we return our heartfelt thanks, personally, and we think we may bespeak for him and them, the meed of gratitude of every Marylander, who feels, as he should feel, alive to the prosperity of the State; for we are sure there is no other branch of human industry so well calculated to mend up the broken fortunes of our people, or to give appreciation to those countless fields of worn out lands every where to be found within our limits. Should the bill pass into a law, we shall look forward, with pleasurable emotions of State pride, to no distant period, when old Maryland will present to her sisters, an aspect worthy of her best days.

The report and bill will be found in another part of this day's impression.

## SILK CULTURE IN MARYLAND.

We stated in an article a few numbers back, that four silk companies had been organized on the eastern shore of this State, and we are happy to learn by the last *Freedom's Sentinel*, published at Centreville, on that shore, that there are seven companies instead of four. The editor enumerates them thus:—1 in Kent county; 2 in Queen Anne's; 2 in Caroline; 1 in Talbot, and 1 in Somerset, and adds, that "besides these companies, there are a number of private individuals who are engaged in the mulberry and silk culture, who

are prosecuting it with the happiest results, and which promises to reward them with an abundant harvest."

We are truly gratified to find this generous spirit of enterprise, industry, and intelligence, so actively abroad among our peninsula brethren, believing it will lead to results that must immeasurably add to their population, wealth, comfort and consequent happiness.

## SOAKING CORN TO FEED HORSES.

A gentleman, who resides in Baltimore county, and who is one of the most successful farmers in our vicinity, informed us a few days since, that he saved at least one-third of his corn by the manner in which he fed it out to his horses. His plan is this: He has two hogsheds placed in his cellar, where they are secure from freezing.—These he first fills with corn in the ear, then pours in a sufficient quantity of water to cover the corn. After the ears have been thoroughly soaked he commences feeding, giving to his horses but two-thirds the usual quantity allowed. As one of these hogsheds becomes empty, he refills it; and by the time the other is empty the one last filled is sufficiently soaked for use. In this way, the cobs become so softened that the horses consume the whole of them, and they are thus made to add fully one-third more to his stock of feed. He assured us, that his horses eat the cobs with avidity, keep in good order, and are just as competent to perform plantation labor as when they consumed the grain alone. The success of our informant should stimulate his agricultural brethren to follow his example, as the labour of preparation is nothing, compared with the great saving effected.

## WEIGHT OF BEEVES.

We have before alluded to the fact of there being an application before the Legislature of this State for the appointment of a weigh master to ascertain the weight of live stock brought to this market for sale, and spoke of our decided approbation of the proposed measure. For our life we cannot conceive how any rational objection can be entertained towards the passage of the bill. Common justice demands that in disposing of beef

cattle, that equal justice should be done to buyer and seller. The contemplated change contemplates this and no more; and how preferable the plan of arriving at this by actual weighing over that of guessing, as is sometimes practised, can easily be imagined. By the operation under the new system the Drover has nothing to do but to place his bullock in the scales, and there with the greatest nicety his gross weight can be ascertained—and how easy a matter is it then to deduct the tare. We trust the bill will find favor, as it is the only practicable way of dispensing impartial justice to all concerned. The fact is, too much looseness has prevailed in the transactions of buyers and sellers, and it is time that the proper authorities should place a guard around the interests of all. Had each of our counties organized agricultural societies long ago, as they ought to have done, many evils which now exist to the prejudice of farmers would not now exist, and we trust that they will see the necessity of forming such associations without further delay.

## RICHMOND AND ITS PROSPECTS.

We conversed a few days since with an intelligent eastern gentleman, who had just returned on his way homeward, from Richmond, Va., where he had spent a few weeks, and were gratified to hear him speak in the strongest terms of the prospects of that place. He dwelt with peculiar force upon her natural advantages, her water power and mineral resources; observed that from the spirit in favor of internal improvements which pervaded the public men of the state, that she would become one of the most decidedly business cities in the Union. "Do not mistake me," he remarked, "when I speak of the mineral resources of Virginia, I have not the most distant allusion to her gold mines; they may, or may not be valuable; my opinion is, that they will never prove a source of great profit; but of her inexhaustible beds of iron ore, coal, lime, and stone, they must inevitably prove so many sources of certain wealth, and whenever Virginia shall have completed her western improvements, and opened those great treasures to the trade of her capital, mark my words, Richmond will grow with a rapidity that will astonish even those that have witnessed the giant strides with which some of

our Atlantic cities have attained their present magnitude—there is a *trade* within the reach of the improvements in contemplation that will make her among the first commercial cities of the Union.”

We sincerely hope that the emphatic words above, may, to the very letter, prove to be words of prophecy.

#### LARGE CROPS OF ROOTS.

We extract the following instances of the growing of large crops of roots from the *Genesee Farmer*, in order that the results may serve to stimulate our agricultural brethren the present season to make experiments.

*L. Beach*, of Marcellus, New York, in 1835 raised at the rate of 2,300 bushels of carrots to the acre.

*Edward Miller*, of Albany county, N. Y., the same year raised 1,680 bushels.

*Edward Miller*, of Albany county, New York, raised at the rate of 1,220 bushels of Ruta-baga to the acre.

*R. Gordon*, it is stated in the *Cincinnati Farmer and Mechanic*, raised 1,510 bushels of Ruta-baga to the acre.

*Wm. Wetmer*, of Stow, Ohio, raised one year at the rate of 1,952 bushels to the acre, and another year, 1,443 bushels.

The instances in which 1,000 bushels to the acre of Ruta-baga, Mangel Wurtzel, and Sugar-beet, have been raised are so numerous as to establish that quantity as the point of production easy of attainment, and the farmer, or planter, will easily be able to draw his own conclusion as to the great sum of benefit to be derived from his engaging in the root culture.

If we are asked how can such large yields be realized, we answer, it is only necessary to manure heavily and cultivate cleanly. As to the *best soils* for the production of roots, we would observe, that deep loams and sands are preferable. On such soils, in good heart, from 20 to 30 double horse cart loads of manure, with good culture will be sufficient. All ground intended for such culture should be ploughed deep at least twice, and harrowed until thoroughly pulverised, and kept clean until the respective crops be laid by. As a general remark, we would say, that three workings would be sufficient.

**Milk Sickness.**—The legislature of *Kentucky* have passed a law offering a premium of \$2,000 to any person who shall discover the cause of this afflictive and fatal disease.

**Hessian Fly.**—We would respectfully suggest whether it would not be well for our Legislature, indeed, for the Legislatures of each of the Wheat

growing states, to offer a premium for the discovery of a preventive remedy for this destructive insect.

The *Silk Culture* in New Jersey is gaining on the affections of the people. In the neighbourhood of Burlington, there are several thriving establishments of considerable extent; the one under the Mesars. Cheney, who have built a cocoonery is peculiarly so. At Freehold and other places in Monmouth county, as well as in Warren county, the business is about to be prosecuted with energy. At *Freehold* there is a cocoonery now being erected, and the *Morus Multicaulis* is extensively cultivated.

**The Unit at last.**—The bill granting bounties for the encouragement of the growth of wheat in the state of Massachusetts, has passed the House of Representatives of that State by an unanimous vote. This law prospectively appropriates at least a hundred thousand dollars for the promotion of this object, and will, we have no doubt, save to the people about seven or eight millions of dollars, annually, that being the amount hitherto expended out of the State in the purchase of bread-stuffs.

**A Singular Fact.**—It is stated in an address to his constituents from *Shelby Coffey*, Esq. a representative in the legislature of *Kentucky*, that out of 114 convicts confined in the Penitentiary of that State, 51 are from the county of Jefferson alone.

**Michigan.**—This State last year produced nearly 1,500,000 bushels of wheat, 1,400,000 bushels of oats, and 1,000,000 bushels of corn.

We translate, with feelings of pleasure, to our columns, from the *Marlborough Gazette*, the following account of the importation of the first Durham Cattle into Maryland, if not into the United States. The successful career, and high appreciation, which, by almost universal consent, has been subsequently given to this generous breed of cattle, in our estimation, reflects equal credit upon the patriotism and sagacity of their importer; nor is less due to our late fellow townsman, *Robert Oliver*, Esq., for his agency in furnishing the means. A general of skill and courage may achieve a victory pregnant alike with fame for himself, and glory for his country, and that victory may weave around his brow a wreath of imperishable renown—its splendor may win for him the

gratitude of his countrymen. But still, there is a draw-back: *Philanthropy*, in casting its eye over fields in which those brilliant deeds were done, drops a tear over the evidences of misery and suffering every where to be seen—here is the mangled corpse of some gallant spirit, and there the life blood of a father or a son who have fallen, and whose sacrifice forms a part of the price of military glory. Not so with the private citizen who devotes his talents and his means to the improvement of the soil, or to that of breeds of domestic animals. His motives are equally patriotic; his object more ennobling; for while he seeks to effectuate a great national blessing—while he strives to meliorate the condition of his kind, by adding to the sources of human support, the circumstance that his pathway is unstained with blood; that in conferring benefits he rends no widowed heart—he fills no parental home with sorrow, nor desolates the peaceful fireside, impart a value to his acts immeasurably beyond the fame of the soldier.

Such being our feelings and views, we say we look back upon this act of Mr. Skinner, with emotions of gratitude, and we think were we him, we should desire no prouder title to the respect of our countrymen than he can claim—of being the first to introduce the noble Durham into his native State, and the first to establish in America a paper exclusively devoted to the cause of agriculture. As the founder of the *American Farmer*, it was reserved for him to give a new impulse to husbandry; to infuse into the minds of agriculturists a desire for improvement, which has grown with every succeeding year, and will continue to grow, until an aspect of fruitfulness will cover our lofty hills and delightful valleys. Though he some years since retired from his editorial labors, the course of the good work, whose broad foundation he so well laid, is still onward; and we sincerely hope, like that great benefactor of Britain, Sir John Sinclair, he may live to witness the product of the soil quadrupled, and to enjoy the inward gratification arising from the reflection of having largely contributed to produce the result.

#### IMPROVED SHORT-HORN CATTLE.

The first improved Short-Horn Cattle, imported into Maryland—if not in the United States.

##### HISTORY.

It was in 1822 by J. S. Skinner of Baltimore, then editor of the *American Farmer*, the credit and means being furnished at Liverpool, by the late liberal and public spirited Robert Oliver.

The importer was induced to make the importation from what he had read of their superior qualities in English agricultural and other jour-



and under the persuasion that they would be a great acquisition especially in the fertile regions of the West, where their abundant crops of grass and corn, must be most profitably converted into beef by means of a race of cattle affording in shorter time, a greater weight of beef, of better quality than any other breed.

In this his anticipations have been fully realized, for after 15 years experience and numerous and large importations by individuals and companies formed for the purpose, these cattle maintain both their high character and high prices.

The cattle *Champion, White Rose and Shepherders*, were sold by Mr. S. to that judicious and eminent agriculturist, the late Gov. Lloyd, who was incredulous of any great superiority in English over American cattle, until he saw these, when he immediately offered \$1500 for the three, which was accepted, Mr. Oliver himself having offered to take them at the same price if necessary. Mr. S. had himself no use for them, his object being solely to benefit the agricultural interest by their introduction. The Agricultural Society, on a view of the cattle, at once voted to the importers premiums consisting of a silver pitcher, with an engraving of the bull *Champion* in front—and two Waiters, one for each Heifer, with appropriate mounting and engravings.

It may be curious and perhaps useful to add the "bill of particulars."

LIVERPOOL, 8th April, 1822.

Mr. SKINNER,

To W. & T. Brown & Co.

To Charles Champion for cost, £189

"J. Githerow for expenses at the Old

Swan,

2 9 4

"Durds & Carter for Linseed Cake,

4 12 6

"J. Gilding for bran,

12 10

"Sarah Ryder for turnips,

14

"S. Lightfoot for water puncheons,

4 5 6

"Dormunday for births,

4 0 9

"T. Temperley's bill at the Swan,

2 0 4

"R. Duncan for potatoes,

1 12 0

"J. Bruck for 175½ stone packed hay,

8 13 6

"Passage and provision for Jno. Tem-

perly, per Newburyport,

12 12 0

"Straw, &c.

1 12

"Entering at Custom House

11 9

"Commission 5 per cent.

11 12 10

"Freight,

47 5

£291 14 4

Add to the above, insurance paid on \$1000 at 5 per cent. and difference of Exchange \$130 70.

A bull and two heifers were soon after ordered from Mr. Champion for Gen. Van Rensselaer, of Albany. The Cultivator can tell what is the estimation in which they are held.

The Port Gibson correspondent says:—It is computed that the cotton crops in Mississippi will turn out 15,000 bales more than that of last year: It will be worth at the present prices, say 333,000 bales, \$16,500,000.

The judicious farmer will seize every opportunity to get his manure out on his corn ground.

#### BOUNTY TO SILK AND MULBERRIES. *Report of the Committee on Agriculture, in the House of Delegates of Maryland, upon the Growth and the Manufacture of Silk.*

The committee on Agriculture, to whom was referred the petition of sundry citizens of Queen Anne's county, praying aid from the State in behalf of the Silk culture, have had the same under consideration, and beg leave respectfully to Report:

That the measure commended to the adoption of the Legislature by the petitioners, is one of deep moment, involving in its consequences, the introduction of and success of the silk culture, and the immense benefits to be derived from that source of profitable employment. Your committee have witnessed the failure of agricultural industry, to realize adequate returns, the growing barriers to enterprise, incident to a soil deprived of much of its fertility by exhausting crops, and the consequent emigration of many of our most active and useful citizens to the South and West, for the last few years, with feelings of deep concern, and they regard the inquiry which seeks a remedy for those evils, as one of pervading importance, worthy the profound attention both of the patriot and statesman.

In view of the decided advantages of the silk culture over most other branches of husbandry, the success with which it has been introduced and carried on in the Eastern and Northern States, together with the peculiarly favorable nature of our soil and climate to the growth of Mulberry, and propagation of silk worm, compared with that of the States referred to, your committee entertain the opinion, that the introduction of this culture promises to supply a most important remedy for the defects and failures of our present system of husbandry, and indulge the hope that a period is fast approaching, when much of the embarrassment resulting from the want of success in agricultural pursuits, will yield to the influence of a wise and liberal policy in reference to this object.

Your committee deem it unnecessary to enter into a lengthy investigation of the value of silk, and the kind of labor which may be successfully employed in its production, to show the paramount advantages of the culture, and will only advert to a few facts, in connexion with this branch of the subject, in order to prove the soundness of their position.

Your committee are informed, by authority upon which they can rely, that "an acre of land planted with Chinese mulberry, when the trees are full grown, can be made to yield 333½ pounds of raw silk annually, which at \$4.00 per pound, will be worth the gross sum of \$1,333½, and when converted into sewings, at the minimum price of \$7.00 per pound, will amount to the sum of \$2,333.33½ cts. from which, upon deducting \$870.18, an amount sufficient to cover all expenses of culture and manufacture, will result in a nett profit of \$1,463.50 per acre; and that seven-tenths of the labor during the feeding season, can be performed by children from 7 to 10 years of age, and by aged and infirm persons."

This, as your committee perceive, would give a comfortable support to hundreds of widows and children, now dependent, from their helplessness and want of employment, and bring into active

value a large portion of slave labor, at present wholly useless to the owners. It is also stated, upon like authority, that "silk made from worms fed on foliage, grown on thin, poor, sandy or gravelly soils, is the most lustrous and tenacious, and commands the highest price, whether sold as raw silk for manufacturing purposes, or for sewings;" a statement which, if true, while it favors the pleasing anticipation, may be reclaimed without any extraordinary effort or outlay, and made subservient to the common weal, affords an additional inducement for the introduction and encouragement of the culture.

May not your committee, therefore, flatter themselves, that by the introduction of this new resource of industry, many who are induced to abandon the home of their childhood, in quest of a more fertile soil, with a view to reap more abundant harvests, and be better repaid for their toil, might be prevailed upon to continue their residence among us, with the full assurance of competent support. In order to show the amount of profit which may be expected to inure to the State at large, from the cultivation of silk, your committee beg leave to refer to a report made to Congress at the last annual session, from which it appears, that "the importations of silks during the year ending 30th September, 1837, amounted to \$17,477,900; and, as the committee observes, "most of this enormous amount is consumed in this country, and is an annual tax upon consumers, and a total loss upon them and the country, who are unproductively or unprofitably employed, to produce and manufacture the whole amount. If this be so, it follows as a necessary consequence, that we sustain an annual loss of double that amount in our unemployed and misapplied labor."

Assuming these positions to be correct, your committee foresee, that when our farmers come to adopt this culture as a branch of husbandry, thousands will be added to the annual value of our products, to the no small advancement of the best interests of society.

When your committee reflect upon the importance of agriculture to the welfare of the State, its past failures, and present depressed condition in Maryland, together with the prospect of a falling off in population, from the operation of these causes, they regret the indifference with which the Legislature has treated its claims; that while millions have been bestowed upon other objects, agriculture alone, without which, in a country like ours, no other enterprise can succeed, should have been passed by unheeded, and be left to struggle against every obstacle, unaided and unassisted. In view, therefore, of all these considerations, they are impressed with the necessity of a change of policy in regard to this most important object. Your committee think it is due to the claims of agriculture, to appropriate some portion of the State's funds towards its improvement, and they know of nothing so well calculated to effect this purpose, as the silk culture. Some of our enterprising citizens have already engaged in the business, and have succeeded in raising and manufacturing fine specimens of sewing silk; but the cultivation is very limited, and may be said to exist only in a state of infancy. Under these circumstances of the culture, partial failures may be expected to attend the first attempts of our farmers,

from want of information; losses will doubtless be incurred from inexperience; and it only requires the munificent aid of the State to ensure the benefits of a successful pursuit of this branch of industry, by supplying bounties upon production, sufficient to cover such losses, and excite a spirit of enquiry among our agriculturists.

Your committee therefore deem it expedient to grant the prayer of the petitioners, and beg leave to submit a bill embracing the object prayed for.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

S. N. C. WHITE, Chairman.

By order,

JOS. C. TALBOTT, Clerk.

*A bill entitled an act to promote the growth and manufacture of Silk.*

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland,* That whoever shall transplant one hundred Chinese or Multicaulis mulberry trees, of three or more years' growth, on his, her or their land, within this State, at such distances from each other as will best favor their full growth and the collection of their leaves, shall receive, at the end of two years next after such trees shall have been transplanted as aforesaid, one dollar, and in the same proportion for a greater number transplanted as aforesaid, upon proof and certificate thereof, as hereafter prescribed, and that such trees were, at the end of said two years after transplanting as aforesaid, in a healthy and growing condition.

Sec. 2. *And be it enacted,* That whoever shall raise sound cocoons, of a firm grain, and of a pale or yellow color, with the two ends round, and sufficiently strong to resist moderate pressure, within this State; or whoever shall reel or cause to be reeled therein, upon any of the improved methods of reeling silk from the cocoons, merchantable silk, capable of being manufactured into the various silk fabrics, shall have and receive for such cocoons and reeled silk, upon proof and certificate, as is hereinafter provided, ten cents for every pound of cocoons, and fifty cents for every pound of silk so reeled as aforesaid.

Sec. 3. *And be it enacted,* That it shall be the duty of any three justices of the peace in the county where any trees shall have been planted as aforesaid, or where any cocoons shall have been raised of the quality required by the second section of this act, or any silk shall have been reeled in the manner prescribed by the aforesaid section, upon application of any person or persons claiming any bounty for the same, carefully to examine such claim or claims, and upon proof that the same are well founded under the provisions of this act, to give a certificate thereof, under their hands, directed to the Secretary of State, to such person or persons so claiming as aforesaid, specifying on what account such bounty becomes due, and the amount thereof; and the Secretary of State is hereby authorised and directed, upon the receipt of said certificate or certificates, to draw an order or orders upon the Treasurer of the Western Shore in favor of the person or persons to whom such certificate or certificates shall be given for the sum or sums due thereby, and the aforesaid Treasurer is hereby authorised and required to pay the same out of any unappropriated money in the Treasury.

Sec. 4. *And be it enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of State to file all certificates executed and directed in the manner prescribed by the third section of this act, and make report of the justices signing the same, the sum or sums found due thereby, the names of persons claiming said sums, and the counties in which they reside, to the General Assembly, on or before the first Monday in February annually.

[From the Yankee Farmer.]

#### MALPE SUGAR.

Now is the time for many to give their attention to this sweet subject, and be prepared to attend to this business, for in this unusual, unchanging season the time for catching sap may soon be along; and none who have an opportunity should neglect to obtain one of the most delicious sweets. We never yet saw the sugar though improved with the refiner's art, for which we would exchange for good maple sugar. As to the expense of making it we have but little to say, as a calculation made for one place would not answer for another. In some places wood is of but little value, while in others it is worth several dollars a cord standing; and there is also in different situations a vast difference in the advantages of catching sap and reducing it to sugar; and thus again the price varies in different sections of the country. In some cases two or three boys have made 800 or 1000 pounds in a few weeks, when they have had but little else to do, and the wood consumed was of no value of consequence. We would not undertake to give the best method of making maple sugar, but as there have been inquiries on the subject we will make a few remarks which may be beneficial to some.

*Vessels for catching Sap.* In some parts of the country birch bark may be obtained for buckets which cost a mere trifle. Troughs of soft wood cost but a few cents apiece, and they are more durable, but after the first time of using they are difficult to keep clean, and they doubtless have some effect in giving the sugar a dark color. In some places vessels holding about two gallons have been made similar to pails without bails, and hooped with small iron hoops, at an expense of about 15 cents each. These are cheap and handy, easily kept clean, and if they are hooped, with the large end down, to prevent their falling to staves as they shrink, they will be very durable.

*Method of Tapping Trees.* The old fashioned, bungling method of notching trees should be completely exploded, as it injures the trees, not only by unnecessary cutting but by allowing the sap to run to waste after the time of catching the sap is over. We have preferred the following method: Take pieces of soft seasoned wood, from three-fourths of an inch to an inch square, and from ten to eighteen inches long; bore into one end about three inches with a small bit or gimlet; cut away the end that is bored regularly and smoothly, so that it will follow a half inch auger or bit; then commence about two and a half inches from that end and cut slanting nearly to the centre, and take off nearly half of the piece to the other end, this will come down to the hole, and from that a small channel should be made to the other end. It may be well to burn

out the hole with an iron, lest it become filled by driving the dust into the tree and by its being swelled with sap. Bore into the tree about an inch and a half, and drive in the spout, and if it be properly shaped, and the auger or bit be sharp so as to cut smoothly, no sap will be wasted; it will all run through the spout and down the channel. As it is best to bore the hole near the ground or snow, and as it is necessary to bore up a little, it is rather inconvenient boring with an auger, and a centre bit is much the best instrument; it will cut more smoothly and will not require half the labor.

*To prevent in a measure injury to the trees.* By tapping the trees as we have named, they will be cut but very little; when you are done catching sap, take out the spoons and save them carefully for another year; and drive in a stopple of soft wood, otherwise the sap may run occasionally for several weeks; let the stopples come out of the tree about two inches that they may be taken out conveniently when the weather becomes so warm that the sap will not run, and the trees begin to grow. If the tree be thrifty the hole will soon be closed, and in the fall scarcely a scar will remain. We have noticed on cutting trees a few years after they have been tapped that those managed as above directed had scarcely a mark where they were tapped; while those in which the stopples were left were considerably decayed around them.

An ingenious economist observed to us that the best method of tapping trees was to drive a gouge into the tree a little, and then put in a piece of wood in the shape of the gouge; this method may do well and save time, but it would be liable to one objection—the sap will run frequently after the time of catching it is over, and cannot be stopped when the trees are tapped in this manner. As we have found that the sap after a run of a week or more is not much more than half as sweet as the first run, and not so good for sugar; and as the trees are evidently more injured by running a long time, we have preferred catching the sap about one week from one set of trees, then stopping them up and tapping another parcel. When one has a plenty of trees this method is good, as what sap is obtained is superior, and we think it is better to injure many trees a little than to injure a few much.

*Method of boiling.*—When wood is of but little value, and much is done in sugar making, the boiling is usually done in the woods. In boiling in a common fire place, so much wood is consumed that if it be worth only 40 or 50 cents a cord standing, and the expense of cutting and hauling be added, the cost for wood will be equal to the value of a large portion of the sugar made, and the manufacturer will get but little for his labor; but in using kettles properly set in arches, it will not require more than one-fifth or one-fourth of the wood. Reckoning wood prepared for the arch at \$2 per cord, it would not probably cost for wood more than one-eighth the value of the sugar. Kettles may be set temporarily at a very small expense in an arch, in a large fire place, and thereby save a great deal of wood. Much depends on the manner of setting the kettles. We once had a kettle set in an arch, in a fire place, and on boiling sap we found that it required as much wood as in the fire place; on examination we found that there was left too large a place for



letting off the smoke, and we stopped up about two-thirds or three-fourths of the passage, and saved three quarters of the fuel. We name this fact to show the importance of having kettles properly set; there should be draft enough to cause the fire to burn well, but it should not be so strong as to prevent it from playing round the kettle. When the passage from the arch is not large enough, or from some cause the draught is not good, the fire will not burn well and the smoke will come out of the mouth of the arch. When the passage is large and the draught too strong, the flame will pass off directly without hardly touching the kettle, and a great part of the heat will escape. When the kettle is properly set, the fire will burn moderately and pass up to and around the kettle, and much of the heat will be communicated to the sap.

**On making the sugar clean and light colored.** The vessels for the sap should be kept as clean as possible, and the greatest neatness observed in every process of making the sugar. Before boiling the sap, strain it through a thick cloth, or a cloth doubled several times, so that it will but just run through. When it is boiled down to sirup, strain it again into a long upright vessel, and after it has set 10 or 12 hours to settle, draw off the sirup a few inches from the bottom as long as it runs clear. We have found this to be an excellent method to obtain clean sirup, as the impurities will settle to the bottom. What remains in the bottom should not be wasted, but put into a vessel until a considerable quantity is collected, then add sap to it and drain it off from the dregs; in this manner all the sweet can be saved.

**On refining the sirup.**—There are several simple methods for refining sirup. Before it is taken from the kettle, put in a small quantity of fine slaked lime, stir it well, let the sirup be almost to a boiling heat, and as the scum rises, take it off. Part of the lime will rise to the top, bringing the impurities with it, and the heavy parts will be deposited and separated by settling as above named.

After the sirup is settled and again put into the kettle, it may be further cleansed by putting about a pint of sweet milk into five or six gallons, stirring it well, and scumming it as it becomes heated. Another method is to put four eggs, well beaten, into six or seven gallons of sirup; stir it, and scum as above.

Very good clean sugar may be made by straining the sap, and straining and settling the sirup, but its appearance will be further improved by the use of one or two of the above methods of purifying, according to the pains one is disposed to take.

**Draining the molasses from the sugar.**—There is a portion of the sirup that will not form sugar; this becomes molasses as it is boiled down, and if the sirup be boiled till dry, the molasses remains among the sugar, causing it to stick together, and producing a dark color. To prevent this, a small portion should be taken from the kettle, as it becomes thick, and cooled, and when it forms into grains of sugar as it cools, the boiling should stop. Then put the sirup into a vessel, a long one with the bottom smallest is preferable, previously prepared by having a small stopple at the bottom, and when it becomes cool, take out the stopple and the molasses will drain off and leave the su-

gar. This will improve the appearance of the sugar very much. Some persons suppose that the sugar is more lively and better, for having the molasses kept in it till a short time before it is used; and for that reason they put the whole into a tub or other vessel, and then make a hole in the middle of the sugar and dip out the molasses as they want to use it, and use the sugar on the sides from which the molasses is drained.

The following process for refining sugar is given by Chaptal, a celebrated French chemist, who has manufactured beet sugar very extensively:

We will first give the processes of purifying the juice and the sirup. The juice (of the beet) is first heated to a temperature of one hundred and eighty deg., thirty-two deg. below the boiling point, when some milk of lime, prepared by throwing some warm water on to lime, is thrown in, and the liquor well stirred. As soon as the first bubble makes its appearance, the fire is extinguished, and the liquor left at rest. A scum rises, thickens, dries and hardens. The liquor becomes clear. The lime unites with the mucilage, and settles to the bottom. The scum is removed and the clear liquor drawn off. The process requires an hour, and sometimes much more. The sirup is afterwards refined by animal charcoal and the whites of eggs, and filtered through a coarse, thick, rough cloth. Moulds of tin or other materials are prepared, of any size, of a conical shape, like the form of a sugar loaf, with a stopper in the small or lower end. When sufficiently reduced, the sirup is turned into them; as soon as granulation has begun on the surface and sides, the crust is broken with a spatula, and the whole stirred well; after which it is left alone. After this the process of whitening or claying is thus managed: the clay is first thoroughly washed, till it requires such a degree of consistence as not to flow when placed on a smooth and slightly inclined board. It is then thrown on to the sugar in the moulds. The moisture penetrates the loaves, deprives the sugar of its color, and passes out at the point of the mould, which should now be unstopped. The clay deprived of its water, shrinks and dries, and is removed. A second, and sometimes a third application of clay is made, before the sugar attains its desired whiteness.

[From the London Farmer's Magazine.]

#### JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE.

"I was determined to prove whether or not they could be cultivated to greater advantage than the potatoe, as food for cattle. One sack was consumed by a young calf at hand; it eat them with avidity, and improved on them. I took the other two sacks and planted them in the midst of a five acre piece of potatoes. I set them without cutting,—measuring correctly an eighth part of an acre; the produce was in proportion to 630 bushels per acre,—the potatoes 327 bushels. The following year, the memorable one of 1826, I planted half an acre on a piece of thin gravel, old tillage land, in its regular course of preparation for a vegetable crop after wheat; they maintained their verdure through that extraordinary dry summer, and produced 150 bushels; but the potatoes by the side of them were completely set fast; they never formed a bulb. The year following I set an acre on part of the same kind of soil, but of better quality; it produced 570 bushels, without

any dung. An half acre on the same land, with the usual quantity of dung for turnips, produced 290 bushels (a bad compensation for eight loads of excellent dung.) This present season, an acre on the same land (part of my turnip, fallows) produced 576 bushels, but the wet state of the soil when taken up, and being a vegetable of uneven surface, which causes the soil to adhere to it more than to a potatoe, renders it difficult to come at the exact quantity. From an experiment I made of washing a sack, I can safely assert, I have 530 bushels of clean roots; whilst the vegetables on our flat gravels do not equal this by full 50 per cent in value, except the potatoe, which produced 308 bushels on the same soil. I never could raise more in favorable seasons.

"The cultivation of the artichoke is the same as of the potatoe, except that it requires to be set early—not later than March; if laid above ground all winter, it is proof against the severest frost. When once cleaned, no weed can live in its dense shade; horses, beasts, and sheep consume it with avidity; pigs prefer a potatoe to it in its raw state, but prefer the artichoke when boiled or steamed. It attracts the game in a most extraordinary way; they resort to its shade in autumn; it forms one of the finest covers in nature. We are so fortunate as to have but little game in our lordships; I do not recollect ever having seen even a Swedish turnip bitten by a hare or rabbit, notwithstanding they will consume the artichokes left by the men in securing them.

"If potatoes can be profitably cultivated as food for cattle, compared with Swedish turnips, mangewurtzel, the sugar beet, &c. (which I much doubt,) the artichoke is vastly superior to them. The expense of culture is no more; it is not liable to be injured by frost; can be taken up at pleasure; it produces at least 30 per cent. more, and on poor land full 50 per cent. is *far more nutritious*, and leaves the land perfectly clean. The only object that can be urged against their cultivation for cattle in competition with potatoes, is, that they require more care in taking them up. The frost not acting upon them so as to destroy vegetation, what are missed will, of course, grow among the succeeding crop, but I have found very little inconvenience in this respect."

[From the Yankee Farmer.]

#### FARMING IMPLEMENTS.

The following conclusion of a report of the Penobscot Agricultural Society, applies to many farmers in different parts of the country.—There is generally great neglect as to agricultural tools, implements, and labor-saving machinery. While many farmers are paying a high price for labor, or neglecting necessary work for want of it, and sometimes losing much by not being able to accomplish their work in due season, they are neglecting to procure new and improved implements, &c. which at a small expense would enable them to do away or greatly lessen these evils.

In the season of hoeing, we should prefer one hand with us and a cultivator, to two hands without this useful implement; we could do more work, do it easier, and do it better. Some farmers suppose that the cultivator is useful only on smooth light tillage, but this is a great mistake; we have used it to good advantage on ground that was uneven and rough with turfs and loose and

fast stones. It will not do so much good on a rough field, nor will a plough; where the plough can be used to tear up and turn over the soil, the cultivator may be used to loosen and pulverize it.

"It is with great regret that we are compelled to make this very meagre report of one branch of the exhibition, which should and might have afforded great interest and eminent usefulness to the farming community. The implements of the farmer are as essentially necessary to the prosecution of his work with profit and ease, as are the contents of the carpenter's chest to him; and no artisan of that craft is 'a workman' unless he possesses a sufficient number and variety of instruments best adapted to his vocation.

How different the case with our brother farmer! How few are his implements! How ill adapted to the ease, profit and convenience of his multifarious occupation. Instead of procuring the tool best calculated for a particular object, he 'puts up' with any thing that has the semblance of the thing he needs. It is scarcely to be credited, the few tools to be found upon most farms, and good farms too, in our vicinity.

A plough, harrow, hoe and shovel, with a small sprinkling of forks and rakes, and a few nameless et ceteras, comprise the whole range of most of our tool sheds; and these too so ill constructed! requiring in many cases twice the power to use them that better contrived implements do; uselessly consuming time, talent and temper; to say nothing of the wear and tear of conscience that such fretting is apt to induce.

In this connexion it may not be improper to remark, that one great cause of the want of success in agricultural pursuits may be found in the high price of labor, and the want of economy in the expenditure of that labor. The substitution of animal for manual labor, wherever it can be advantageously introduced, adds greatly to the ease, despatch, and extent of a farmer's work; and it is matter of surprise that it should obtain so few PRACTICAL advocates in our farming community; in theory it has numerous friends and supporters. How various are the enterprises to which Yankee ingenuity is directed in the construction of labor-saving machinery! and yet the farmer will look with satisfaction upon every invention that has no connexion with his own vocation. The patent washing machines, and the shingle and saw and clapboard machines, readily attract his attention and excite his admiration; but the drill-harrows, improved ploughs, threshing and other implements more closely connected with his own calling, excite scarce any notice except an incredulous smile or a direct sneer. Now these things ought not so to be.—The farmer can more readily and cheaply increase his non-consuming laborers, than any other craftsman in the community; and it only needs a little forethought and consideration, and determination to 'go ahead,' to break from the shackles of that iron-sided old despot—early prejudice. In other states, the grandsire's bag and stone are giving away to the crank and wheel of the man of to-day, and until we follow such leaders, our labors will be drudgery and our farms a

There are no doubt many labor-saving contrivances that possess so many conveniences in theory, that they are exceedingly inconvenient in practice; but an intelligent, discriminating man

will readily separate the simple, well-contrived, well-adapted instrument, which shows its object at a glance, from the complicated, counteracting contrivance of the muddled-headed schemer.

The cultivator, for instance, with a horse, man, and boy, will hoe more ground in one day, than ten men with hard labor will hoe without it. The roller, with a pair of oxen or horses, will smooth more ground, and drive more stone out of reach of the scythe, than five times that amount of cost in the shape of manual labor. A man or a boy with a drill machine, will sow more turnip seed in three hours, than two men could sow in two days; and it shall scarcely be labor to him, while the backs of the men shall be as crooked as the furrows they sow.

No man who has a hill-side to plough will pretend to turn his furrows up-hill if he wishes to make 'good work.' He must either plough up and down hill, and from very superior water courses, by which his manures may run off, or he must 'carry his furrows,' and lose half his time and labor: let him put on a side-hill plough, and he will do in one day what it would require two days to effect with a common plough. Now there are few, comparatively none, of these implements in use in this vicinity, and the instances above cited show conclusively the great lack of Yankee inquisitiveness which prevails here, and which our meagre show of farming tools so strikingly exhibits."

**Curious Bird**—One of the most singular species of the feathered tribe probably in this country may be seen at the store of Mr. John P. Bessonet, No. 60 Nassau street. We are not sufficiently versed in ornithology to say to what genus the remarkable bird belongs, any more than it is said to be a native of the West Indies, is principally black, with a yellow streak near the neck, and about the size of a crow. Its greatest peculiarity consists in its close imitation of the human voices, and the accuracy and distinctness with which it pronounces a number of words and sentences that it has been taught, and the facility with which it catches and repeats almost every description of sound. It has the faculty not merely of repeating what is said to it, but also of making permanent replies to ordinary questions put to it. Its voice closely resembles that of the old gentleman to whom it belongs, and for whom it seems to have an affectionate regard. When a stranger enters the store the bird usually calls out to its master in the adjoining room, "Uncle John—somebody in the store."—If it be asked by a stranger what its name is, it readily answers "Mingo"—"poor Mingo." And not unfrequently returns the interrogatory, "what's your name?" It salutes every one that comes in, with a cordial "good morning," laughs heartily at all the jokes which pass at its expense, whistles an infinite variety of tunes, coughs like an old man in the consumption—and in short, is so perfect in its imitation of the human voice, as to deceive any one who has never before heard him.—*N. Y. Express.*

From the Zanesville Gazette.

#### EXTRAORDINARY PRODUCTION.

If the amount of products given in the statement below, which is taken from the Bangor (Maine) Mechanic and Farmer, can be obtained from one a-

cre and ten rods of ground, inferior in natural fertility to most of the soil cultivated in the state of Ohio, and under the 45th parallel of latitude, where snow lies on the ground from November to May, what might not be realized from a judicious course of cultivation under our superior natural advantages of soil and climate?

**Mr. Sayward**—Although a mechanic, I have paid a little attention to agriculture for the last two years, and I thought it might not be uninteresting to your readers to know, that the lands of the Penobscot, when properly cultivated, will yield as abundant an increase, as any of the western lands, of which so much is said of the fertility. The piece of land which I cultivated for vegetables, the past season, contains by measurement, one acre and ten square rods. It was cleared in the spring of '35; and the stumps grubbed in the fall, but I had many green roots to contend with this year. The land was ploughed in good season, and a tolerable dressing with manure, (not extra) and the seed planted in season, and good care taken that no weeds should sap the ground, and I give below the result of the harvest, with the prices of the vegetables as they are now worth.

200 bushels potatoes worth 40 cts. per bushel,	\$80.00
50 bushels dug early for market and family use, at 60 cts. per bushel,	30.00
150 bushels ruta бага at 40 cts.	60.00
40 " carrots, at 50 cts.	20.00
20 doz. cabbages fit for market, \$1,	20.00
20 " " worth 50 cts	10.00
8 bushels blood beets at 5s.	6.67
5 " parsnips at 5s.	4.17
20 " cucumbers at 6s.	20.00
20 doz. summer squash at 40 cts.	8.00
800 lbs. winter " at 9s. cwt.	12.00
10 bushels mangel wurtzels at 30 cts.	3.00
10 " string and shell beans at 4 s.	6.67
100 roots of celery worth at 4 cts.	4.00
Sold early green peas to the amount of	9.00
" " radishes "	4.00
100 hills of early corn for family use, averaging 4 ears to the hill, worth in market 12½ cts. per dozen,	4.13
Different kinds of garden seeds raised, if bought at the seed store would cost	8.00
Lettuce and other vegetables for sallads, for family use—say	2.00
	\$311.64

I might have sold from 4 to 5 lbs. of summer savory, and about as much balm, and a supply of sage, saffron, hysop and caraway, for family use, for which your readers may judge of their value.

J. BROWN.

[From the Centreville Times.]

#### MORUS MULTICAULIS TREES.

As the season for planting mulberry trees is rapidly approaching, it would be well for those who intend to grow them to make their arrangements at once, or they may not be able to obtain a supply, as there are none on the Peninsula, or this side of New York for sale, except in this neighborhood.\*

For the profits of the silk business we refer the public to Roberts's manual, published in Baltimore.

\*The editor of this paper has some for sale. [Ed. Farmer & Gardener, Baltimore.]



more, and to other publications relative to the silk culture. The profits of growing the mulberry may be ascertained by inquiring of almost any person in this place—we give the following facts.

The Silk Company purchased in 1855 about 400 dollars worth of trees and cuttings; they have sold and have now for sale from that stock, enough to bring ten or fifteen thousand dollars, leaving them a large supply for feeding the worms.

Mr. Granger of Centreville bought \$66.66cts worth of trees last April, he has sold about eight hundred dollars worth.

Col. Tilghman bought in 1836 about fifty dollars worth; he has sold 225 dollars worth and has on hand about eighty trees with their limbs for his own use—the gentleman who purchased from him, sold again at an advance of more than \$300.

Mr. Booker & Co. bought \$40 dollars worth last April and sold in November two hundred dollars worth, and have their old trees and cuttings on hand.

A gentleman who was on the silk farm when the company were planting last April, picked up fifty or sixty cuttings which had been thrown away as useless; he planted them and has sold \$40 dollars worth of cuttings, and all of his trees on hand.

Several other such cases might be mentioned, but the above is sufficient. Many of the nursery men to the north have made fortunes by the growing and sale of the mulberry, and as the silk business is becoming more popular, it is likely that the demand, which has increased, will continue for several years to come.

**Fire proof Cement.**—The French cement for the roofs of houses, to preserve the wood and protect it from fire, is made in the following manner:

Take as much lime as is usual in making a pot full of white wash, and let it be mixed in a pail full of water; in this put two and a half pounds of brown sugar, and three pounds of fine salt; mix them well together, and the cement is completed. A little lampblack, yellow ochre, or other coloring commodity, may be introduced to change the color of the cement, to please the fancy of those who prefer it. It has been used with great success, and been recommended particularly as a protection against fire. Small sparks of fire, that frequently lodge on the roofs of houses, are prevented by this cement from burning the shingles. So cheap and valuable a precaution against the destructive element, ought not to pass untried. Those who wish to be better satisfied of its utility can easily make the experiment, by using it on a small temporary building; or it may be tried by shingles put together for the purpose, and then exposed to the fire.

From the Freedom's Sentinel.

DENTON, Caroline Co. E. S. Md. Feb. 17.

Pursuant to notice a number of the citizens of Caroline assembled in the Odd Fellows' Hall in Denton, at 2 o'clock, for the purpose of forming a Silk Company. The meeting was organized by calling Dr. Geo. T. Martin to the chair, and appointing Geo. F. Mason, secretary. After which, the meeting proceeded to form a company to be called the Denton Silk Company, with a capital

\* If 1 lb. of alum be added it will greatly improve the cement. [Ed. Farmer & Gardener.

of \$2500, with the privilege of extending it to \$10,000.

On motion, the company proceeded to make choice of seven directors, who are as follows—Dr. Wm. A. Tatem, John Jump of P. Jos. Pearson, Wm. Bailey, Joshua Clark, James Dukes and James Sangston, esqs. After which the meeting adjourned to the 10th March next.

Geo. T. MARTIN, Prest.

Geo. F. MASON, Sec'y.

**Productive Cow.**—The cow late belonging to Mr. Thomas Walker, Dubgarth, near Clapham, which we twice noticed in our gazette in the autumn, 1836, on account of her uncommonly large production of butter, calved a few weeks ago in the possession of Mr. Stephen Dawson, of Gildersleets, near Settle, (the present owner,) who gave orders to keep her milk separate from the dairy one week, and her produce in butter has been 22 lbs. 16 ounces to the lb. Though this falls somewhat short of what was gained from her last year, in the same period of time, yet Mr. Dawson avers that her food has been no better than common herbage, and he has not the least doubt or hesitation in saying, he believes, by improving her food with provender, &c. he could improve and increase her quantity of butter a few pounds per week; this extraordinary animal, (whose weight if well grazed is not judged to exceed 12 stone per qr.) is perhaps an exception to the qualifications of any cow in England.—*English paper.*

#### TO THE PUBLIC.

**Try the New Agricultural Establishment in Grant-street, next door to Dinsmore and Kyle.**

Every article warranted to be first rate. The subscribers, grateful for past favors, take this early opportunity of returning their thanks to their customers and the public in general, and beg leave to inform them that they are now provided with a very extensive stock of newly manufactured AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, suitable to meet the call of Farmers, Gardeners, Merchants, Captains of vessels, and others, viz: 1000 Ploughs, assorted sizes, from \$4 to \$20 each, comprising of the old common Bar Shear, Winand's Self Sharpener; Woods & Freeborn's patent, all sizes, "Davis," "Sinclair & Moore's" improved Hill Side Ploughs, highly esteemed for turning the furrow down hill, with wrought or cast shears; Wheat Fans, of various sizes and patterns, from \$15 to \$20 each, warranted to separate the grain from the wheat; Corn Shellers, from \$12 to \$20; Cutting Boxes, from \$7 to \$50 each; Corn and Tobacco Cultivators, large and small; Expanding do., Wheat Cradles, warranted to have fingers of the natural growth, and Grass Scythes, &c. &c.; Castings, of all descriptions and patterns, by the lb. or ton, to suit customers, allowing a liberal discount to merchants buying to sell again—all of which will be furnished on the most pleasing terms, and every article warranted to be of the best quality, in proportion to the cost price. All orders by mail or otherwise shall be duly attended to with the greatest despatch.

We have also connected in its operations with the above branch of business a complete assortment of FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS, kept by Thomas Denny—Also Garden and Farm Tools, of various sorts and of the choicest collection, which will enable our customers to have filled entire all orders in the Agricultural and Seed Departments.

Feb 13

JOHN T. DURDING & Co.

#### A DURHAM BULL FOR SALE.

UNCAS, a beautiful white Bull of the improved Durham short-horn breed, 3 years old, will be sold a bargain, \$250, as his owner, desirous of changing his cross, bought another bull at the sale of Mr. Whittaker's stock. Uncas has a pedigree tracing to the herd-book, and will be warranted pure.

\* Applications by letter to be post-paid. Address  
s 29 EDWD. P. ROBERTS, Baltimore, Md.

#### EXTENSIVE SALE OF IMPORTED STOCK,

At the Old North Farm, East Bloomfield, five miles west of Canandaigua, Ontario Co., New York.

NUMEROUS applications having been made, to purchase this stock, the proprietor has concluded, that in order to afford a fair opportunity to those who have already made enquires, and others desirous of obtaining the breed, to offer the same at

#### PUBLIC AUCTION.

On Wednesday the 2d of May next,

on which day will be sold twenty Improved Durham Short Horns, Bulls, Cows and Heifers of various ages. Amongst the former is the famous Bull "Rover," which was bred by the Earl of Carlisle, got by Rockingham, dam, (Cherry) by Wonderful, gr. dam by Alfred, &c. &c. Rockingham was by Fairfax, dam (Maria) by young Albion; gr. dam, (Layd Sarah) by Pilot; gr. gr. dam by Agamemnon. Also, Alexander, Orion, Splendor and others. And of and cows and Heifers, Beauty, Primrose, own sister to Reformer, Prize, Lady Bowen, Brilliant, &c. &c.

Three full blooded Mares and one 3 year old Stud colt, of pure racing breed, viz:—Brown Mare Falconet, by Falcon, dam by Catton, (Hindcliff's dam) Hannah by Sorcery, Amelia, &c.

Bay mare Miss Andrews, sister to Caroline, by Catton, dam by Dick Andrews; her dam by Sir Peter; Play or Pay's dam by Herod, &c.

Chestnut Mare Jessica, by Velocipede, dam by Sancho; gr. dam Blacklock, and Theodore's dam.

Bay stud colt, Humphrey Clinker, by Allen's Humphrey Clinker, dam Miss Andrews, &c.

The well known stud horse Turk and Alfred, whose stock for the two seasons they have stood is unsurpassed.

Likewise about 20 Rams and a few Ewes of the improved New Leicester breed of Sheep. These are chiefly from a Ram belonging to the celebrated breeder Sir Tatton Sykes, for which he paid 300 guineas.

The whole of the above stock were selected from the highest order of blood in England by their present owner, who imported it direct to this country, and can be recommended as worthy the notice and confidence of breeders.

Pedigrees may be had on, or previous to the day of sale, and further information obtained on application to

THOMAS WEDDLE.

East Bloomfield, 1st January, 1838.

N. B.—The terms of payment will be liberal to those who wish.

Feb. 13.

#### NEW BALTIMORE SEED STORE.

THE Subscriber having located himself in Grant street, near Pratt, three doors in the rear of Dinsmore & Kyle's Grocery Store, takes this early method of informing his friends and the public, that he has commenced the GARDEN AND FIELD SEED BUSINESS, and solicits a portion of public patronage. He has on hand and intends keeping, at all times, a constant and general assortment of the very best FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS, a part of the latter, being of the last year's importation, and all the growth of 1837.

Also GARDEN AND FARMING TOOLS, of various kinds; a few barrels of ITALIAN Spring WHEAT; BADEN CORN, raised, and carefully selected by Col. Mercer—DUTTON; MANDAN; SIOUX; AND EARLY SUGAR CORN; CLOVER; TIMOTHY; ORCHARD & HERD'S GRASS SEEDS; BUCKWHEAT; OATS; MILLET; WHITE DUTCH CLOVER; LUCERNE; TREFOIL; SAINFOIN; ENGLISH RYE GRASS, &c. &c.

Farmers, Gardeners, Merchants, Captains of Vessels, and others, are invited to give him a call, as they can be supplied not only with Field and Garden Seeds of all kinds, but also with PLOUGHS; HARROWS; STRAW CUTTERS; CORN SHELLERS; WHEAT FANS, WHEAT CRADLES, &c. &c., together with all other kinds of useful implements of Husbandry, manufactured and kept constantly for sale by John T. Durdin & Co. at their Agricultural Store, also in Grant street. Orders for articles in the above line by mail or otherwise, shall be faithfully and punctually executed.

THOMAS DENNY,

Grant street, 3 doors in the rear of Dinsmore & Kyle's. N. B. Fruit and Ornamental Trees furnished to order by giving timely notice—double Dahlia and other bulbous roots, together with flower Seed of superior kinds, furnished to order.

Feb 13

## BALTIMORE PRODUCE MARKET.

These Prices are carefully corrected every Monday

	PER	FROM	TO
BEANS, white field,.....	bushel.	1 25	—
CATTLE, on the hoof,.....	100lbs	7 00	8 50
CORN, yellow.....	bushel	70	72
White.....	"	75	76
COTTON, Virginia,.....	pound	16	12
North Carolina,.....	"	—	—
Upland,.....	"	10	12 1/2
Louisiana — Alabama.....	"	—	—
FEATHERS,.....	pound.	45	50
FLAXSEED,.....	bushel.	1 25	dull.
FLOUR & MEAL—Best wh. wh't fam.....	barrel.	9 50	10 50
Do. do. baker's.....	"	—	—
SuperHow. st. from stores.....	"	7 87	8 00
" wagon price,.....	"	7 50	7 75
City Mills, super.....	"	7 80	8 00
" extra.....	"	8 25	8 37
Susquehanna,.....	"	—	—
Rye,.....	"	6 50	—
Kiln-dried Meal, in hhd. ....	bhd.	19 00	—
do. in bbls. ....	bbl.	4 00	—
GRASS SEEDS, wholes. red Clover,.....	bushel.	6 00	6 25
Kentucky blue.....	"	2 50	3 00
Timothy (herds of the north).....	"	3 00	3 50
Orchard,.....	"	2 50	3 00
Tall meadow Oat,.....	"	—	3 00
Herds, or red top,.....	"	1 00	1 25
HAY, in bulk,.....	ton.	12 00	15 00
HEMP, country, dew rotted,.....	pound.	6	7
" water rotted,.....	"	7	8
HOGS, on the hoof,.....	100lb.	—	7 50
Slaughtered,.....	"	6 25	7 00
HOPS—first sort,.....	pound.	9	—
second,.....	"	7	—
refuse,.....	"	5	—
LIME,.....	bushel.	32	35
MUSTARD SEED, Domestic, —; blk. ....	"	3 50	4 00
OATS,.....	"	37	—
PEAS, red eye,.....	bushel.	—	—
Black eye,.....	"	75	1 00
Lady,.....	"	1 00	—
PLASTER PARIS, in the stone, cargo,.....	ton.	5 50	—
Ground,.....	barrel.	1 50	scarce
PALMA CHRISTA BEAN,.....	bushel.	—	—
RAGS,.....	pound.	3	4
RYE,.....	bushel.	85	90
Susquehanna,.....	"	—	none
TOBACCO, crop, common,.....	100lbs	2 50	3 50
" brown and red,.....	"	4 00	6 00
" fine red,.....	"	8 00	10 00
" wrapery, suitable.....	"	—	—
" for segars,.....	"	10 00	20 00
" yellow and red,.....	"	8 00	10 00
" good yellow,.....	"	8 00	12 00
" fine yellow,.....	"	12 00	16 00
Seconds, as in quality,.....	"	—	—
" ground leaf,.....	"	—	—
Virginia,.....	"	4 50	9 00
Rappahannock,.....	"	—	—
Kentucky,.....	"	4 00	8 00
WHEAT, white,.....	bushel.	1 65	1 70
Red, best.....	"	1 55	1 60
Maryland inferior.....	"	1 40	1 50
WHISKY, 1st pf. in bbls. ....	gallon.	33	—
" in hhd. ....	"	34	—
" wagon price,.....	bbls	30	—
WAGON FREIGHTS, to Pittsburgh,.....	100lbs	1 50	—
To Wheeling,.....	"	1 75	—
WOOL, Prime & Saxon Fleeces,.....	pound.	40 to 50	20 22
Full Merino,.....	"	35 40	18 20
Three fourths Merino,.....	"	30 35	16 20
One half do.....	"	25 30	18 20
Common & one fourth Meri. ....	"	25 30	18 20
Pulled,.....	"	28 30	18 20

## MORUS MULTICAULIS TREES.

The subscriber has from 25,000, to 30,000 Morus Multicaulis trees now growing at his residence, with roots of 1, 2, and 3 years old, which will be ready for sale this fall, and which he will sell on moderate terms.

EDWARD F. ROBERTS.

## BALTIMORE PROVISION MARKET.

	PER	FROM	TO
APPLES,.....	barrel.	—	—
BACON, hams, new, Balt. cured.....	pound.	13	13 1/2
Shoulders,..... do.....	"	11	—
Middlings,..... do.....	"	11	—
Assorted, country,.....	"	10	—
BUTTER, printed, in lbs. & half lbs. ....	"	20	25
Roll,.....	"	—	—
CIDER,.....	barrel.	—	—
CALVES, three to six weeks old.....	each.	5 00	6 00
COWS, new milch,.....	"	30 00	40 00
Dry,.....	"	9 00	12 00
CORN MEAL, for family use,.....	100lbs.	1 68	—
CHOP RYE,.....	"	1 50	1 62
EGGS,.....	dozen.	12 1/2	—
FISH, Shad, No. 1, Susquehanna,.....	barrel.	6 75	—
No. 2,.....	"	6 50	—
Herrings, salted, No. 1,.....	"	3 00	—
Mackerel, No. 1, ——— No. 2.....	"	8 75	11 00
No. 3,.....	"	5 75	—
Cod, salted,.....	cwt.	3 00	3 25
LARD,.....	pound.	9	10

## BANK NOTE TABLE.

Corrected for the Farmer & Gardener, by Samuel Winchester, Lottery & Exchange Broker, No. 94, corner of Baltimore and North streets.

	PER	FROM	TO
U. S. Bank,.....	par	—	—
Branch at Baltimore,.....	do	—	—
Other Branches,.....	do	—	—
MARYLAND.			
Banks in Baltimore,.....	par	—	—
Hagerstown,.....	do	—	—
Frederick,.....	do	—	—
Westminster,.....	do	—	—
Farmers' Bank of Mary'd,.....	do	—	—
Do. payable at Easton,.....	do	—	—
Salisbury,..... 1 per ct. dis.	do	—	—
Cumberland,.....	par	—	—
Millington,.....	do	—	—
DISTRICT.			
Washington,.....	do	—	—
Georgetown,.....	do	—	—
Alexandria,.....	do	—	—
PENNSYLVANIA.			
Philadelphia,.....	par	—	—
Chambersburg,.....	do	—	—
Gettysburg,.....	do	—	—
Pittsburg,.....	do	—	—
York,.....	do	—	—
Other Pennsylvania Bks. ....	do	—	—
Delaware [under \$5].....	do	—	—
Do. [over \$5].....	do	—	—
Michigan Banks,.....	do	—	—
Canadian do.....	do	—	—
VIRGINIA.			
Farmers Bank of Virgi. ....	do	—	—
Bank of Virginia,.....	do	—	—
Branch at Frederickburg,.....	do	—	—
Petersburg,.....	do	—	—
Norfolk,.....	do	—	—
Winchester,.....	do	—	—
Lynchburg,.....	do	—	—
Danville,.....	do	—	—
Bank of the Valley,.....	do	—	—
Branch at Romney,.....	do	—	—
Do. Charlestown,.....	do	—	—
Do. Leesburg,.....	do	—	—
Wheeling Banks,.....	do	—	—
Ohio Banks, generally.....	do	—	—
New Jersey Banks gen. ....	do	—	—
New York City,.....	do	—	—
New York State,.....	do	—	—
Massachusetts,.....	do	—	—
Connecticut,.....	do	—	—
New Hampshire,.....	do	—	—
Maine,.....	do	—	—
Rhode Island,.....	do	—	—
North Carolina,.....	do	—	—
South Carolina,.....	do	—	—
Georgia,.....	do	—	—
New Orleans,.....	do	—	—

## DAHLIA ROOTS.

The subscriber can furnish any quantity of DAHLIA ROOTS to the number of one thousand, recommended to be a choice variety, all of the double kind, and from the well known nursery of Samuel Reeves, Esq'r. near Salem, New Jersey. I can also furnish from the same nursery very superior APPLE TREES for spring planting, if orders are given in soon for them. Peach Trees cannot be furnished from the said nursery before next fall.

J. S. EASTMAN.

law3w

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## ROBERT SINCLAIR, Jr. &amp; CO.

Light street, near Pratt street Wharf,

OFFER FOR SALE, an extensive assortment of AGRICULTURAL and HORTICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS and SEEDS, comprising all that are required to stock the most extensive plantation. Particular attention is directed towards the manufacturing department, where the most competent workmen are employed and durable materials used.

The assortment of PLOUGHS is large and various, among which are the Double mould board, Sub-soil, Self-sharpening, Improved Davis, &c.

WHEAT FANS—Com. Dutch, Crank Shake, and Watkins' Patent.

CORN SHELLERS—For manual and horse power, warranted to shell 2 a 700 bushels of corn per day.

CORN AND COB CRUSHERS—For breaking the cob in suitable size for feeding stock.

CYLINDRICAL STRAW CUTTERS—of these there are several sizes. The late improvements made have rendered them the most perfect and effective Straw Cutters in the country.

THRASHING MACHINES and Horse Powers. CULTIVATORS, for cultivating Corn, Tobacco, &c. DRILL and SOWING MACHINES, for drilling vegetable and grass seeds.

VEGETABLE CUTTERS, for slicing turnips, mangel wurtzel, pumpkins, &c.

HARROWS—Expanding, Com. Square and Diamond shape.

GREEN'S PATENT and common DUTCH STRAW CUTTERS.

ALSO,

Grain Cradles and Grass Swards, with warranted Scythes attached, Sickles, Scythe Stones, Grain and Hay Rakes, Hay and Manure Forks, with 2 a 6 prongs, Or Yokes, Grubbing Hoes, Docking Irons, Ames' Spades and Shovels, cast steel Axes, Bramble Hooks, Hay Knives, Box, Pruning and Sheep Shears, Grass Hooks, Pruning Knives, Children's Spades, and various other Garden Tools.

Merchants wishing to purchase Ploughs and Cutters to sell again, will find it to their interest to examine our stock, being the largest and most general assortment in this city, and for sale on liberal terms.

GARDEN & FIELD SEEDS—Just received from Europe, and from the Clairmont Seed Gardens near this city, an extensive assortment of Garden and European Field Seeds, warranted fresh and genuine, viz.

French Sugar Beet Seed, Mangle Wortzel, Ruta Baga, superior Beet and Radish Seeds, early and late Cabbage Seed, 30 kinds early and late Peas, bunch and pole Beans, Hybrid and other Turnip Seeds, Cauliflower and Broccoli; Scotch Kale, Parsnip, Carrot, Cucumber, Lettuce, Onion, Summer and winter Squash, Melons, Leek, Celery, Ockra, Salsify Cress, superior assortment of Flower Seeds, Herb Seeds, etc. etc.

FIELD SEEDS—English and Italian Ray Grass, Trefoil, Burnet, St. Foin, Lucerne, white and red Clover, green and blue Grass, early Potatoes, Gama Grass Roots, Baden and Mercer Corn, Italian and Tuscan Wheat, Timothy, Herds and Orchard Grass, Millet, etc.

TREES AND PLANTS supplied at the shortest notice from the Clairmont Nurseries, near this city.

Wanted, prime lots Seed, Grain and Grass Seed. march 13

## THE AMERICAN FARMER.

The proprietors of this paper have a few complete sets of this work on hand, which they will dispose of at the reduced price of \$50 a set.—They are half bound and comprise each 15 volumes. The American Farmer, it will be recollected, was the pioneer in agricultural improvement in this country, being established in 1819, by John S. Skinner, Esq., to whose talents and industry its pages are indebted for, perhaps, the most valuable collection of agricultural matter to be found in any work extant. Those who desire to possess themselves of this valuable work will make early application as the number for sale is very limited.